Review on the preparedness for implementation of Sustainable Development Goals in Aruba

Algemene Rekenkamer

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1   Introduction

In September 2015, the member states of the United Nations (UN), jointly committed to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The 2030 Agenda is anchored around a comprehensive set of 17 goals and 169 targets that are universally applied to all countries including Aruba as part of the Dutch Kingdom. The 2030 Agenda is further grounded on 5 dimensions, also called the "5 P's" or 5 pillars of sustainable development, which are People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership as illustrated below.

According to the UN, the governments of each country have the primary responsibility for follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda, at national, regional and global levels, with regard to the progress made in implementing the SDGs and its targets.

By means of this report, the Court of Audit would like to inform the Parliament on the findings of the review regarding the preliminary steps taken by the government for the realization and monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals.

The role of Supreme Audit institutions

The responsibility given to the governments of each country, grants the Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs) a vital role in the realization of the 2030 agenda by strengthening the accountability, transparency and integrity of the government and public entities. This role is conducive to the achievement of national development objectives. In this context, the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institution (INTOSAI) created a roadmap for SAI engagement that encompasses four phases:

1. Assessing the preparedness of national governments to implement, monitor, and report on progress of the SDGs, and subsequently to audit their operation and the reliability of the data they produce;
2. Undertaking performance audits that examine the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of key government programs that contribute to specific aspects of the SDGs;
3. Assessing and supporting, as appropriate, the implementation of SDG 16 which relates in part to transparent, efficient, and accountable institutions; and SDG 17, which concerns partnerships and means for implementation; and
4. Being models of transparency and accountability in their own operations, including auditing and reporting.

The role of the Court of Audit

The Court of Audit (Algemene Rekenkamer) serves as the SAI for Aruba. As a member of the Caribbean Supreme Audit Institution (CAROSAI) - the regional group under the umbrella of the parent body INTOSAI- the Court of Audit will also contribute to the 2030 agenda, by conducting a preparedness review for the country of Aruba. In this stage the Court of Audit will perform an assessment to determine in to what extent the Aruban government has set the necessary policies and systems in place to ensure a proper implementation of the global goals.

The findings of this study will not only serve as a baseline for future auditing in this area, but by reporting these findings it will also promote transparency and commitment for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

2 Conclusion and suggestions

Aruba is in its initial phase of the SDG implementation process, where the focus is amongst others on building awareness and developing a roadmap for the SDG implementation, which results will be incorporated into a national strategic plan.

The Court of Audit notes that the government of Aruba is aware and has clear intentions to implement the SDGs in Aruba. This can be seen on how the government plan was anchored around the SDGs.
The SDG accelerators were also adopted by the council of ministers. These accelerators will be included in the SDG Roadmap for Aruba.
The government has also taken important actions in preparing for the implementation of the SDGs by amongst others establishing an SDG-commission and an Indicator Working Group – with a mandate amongst others to provide strategic direction and performing a baseline measurement on the SDG targets.

Despite the actions taken by the government so far, the Court of Audit notes that there are some essential areas that require further attention to ensure that a proper foundation is laid down for the realization of the SDGs. For instance, the translation of the commitment into a national plan or strategy in which all 5 pillars for sustainable development are addressed, and all key targets are allocated to every individual minister.
Although the government plan describes the commitment of the whole government towards the SDGs, the Court of Audit notes that not all ministers share the same level of responsibility during the current initial phase and there is no uniform approach in the policy intentions on how the ministers want to achieve the realization of the SDGs.
The Court of Audit suggests, based on UN recommendations, the government to adopt an integrated and comprehensive approach to the SDGs.

Another issue that was identified was the lack of clarity and coordination on how the government as a whole will measure and monitor the progress of the SDG-agenda. In this initial phase it is not clear when and how the government should report to Parliament on the progress of the implementation of SDGs. The Court of Audit strongly suggests establishing concrete procedures and systems, so each player (commission, working group and ministries) is aware of their responsibilities and how they should report on the progress made.

Regarding the funding of the SDGs, the Court of Audit notes that the budgetary consequences on the SDGs, have not yet been addressed. An alignment of the annual budget and the SDGs is currently not in place. The annual budget does not contain concrete information on the plans of the government towards the implementation of the SDGs. The government still has to make a choice on how to incorporate the funding of the SDGs in the annual budget.

It is important that the plans of the government are translated into detailed and coordinated policy intentions and included in the annual budget and report. This budgetary transparency is essential to allow the Parliament to carry out their budgetary power and to provide information to the parliament about how the SDG-related budgets have been spent.

At last, the lack of data is also an important area of concern. The result from the baseline measurement indicates that data for many indicators are not yet available. The Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) is doing great effort on improving the data collection on Aruba, but this is also a joint effort that requires the input of each minister. Each minister is responsible for promoting data sharing and collaboration with the CBS within their ministry. We suggest the government to set up a national plan to strengthen the data collection, since data is very crucial for the monitoring and measurement of the targets.

The Court of Audit emphasizes that it is important that the government as a whole, shows ownership and that every government department commits towards the realization of the SDGs at an early stage. Shifting the responsibility to a few particular ministries is not enough to guarantee a proper foundation for the implementation and commitment towards the SDGs[1].

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[1] In annex 4 is the conclusion and the suggestions translated in Dutch and Papiamento.

3   Minister's response

The Court of Audit presented the final report to the minister of General Affairs on the 26th of November 2018, requesting a minister's response by the 5th of December 2018. According to the procedure, the minister should provide an integrated response which is included in the final report, together with an afterword of the Court of Audit.

Unfortunately the Court of Audit did not receive a response from the minister regarding her point of view on the conclusion and suggestions made by the Court of Audit. However we did receive a response from the SDG-commission, this was mainly in the form of feedback regarding the method used by the SDG-commission to implement the SDGs, called MAPS (Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support). The SDG-commission further replied that SDG focal points where assigned between the SDG-commission and the ministers.

The Court of Audit is positive about the approach used by the SDG-commission to implement the SDGs as this will guarantee an inclusive and coherent support of the implementation.

After not receiving a formal response from the minister, the Court of Audit wrote a letter to the minister on December 12th 2018, that is was unfortunate of not having received a response. The minister was informed through this letter that the report will be published on the 14th of December 2018, without a minister's response.

4   Research approach

The Court of Audit applied a framework based on international standards, to review the preparedness of the government of Aruba towards the implementation of the SDGs.

The key question underpinning the research was as follows:
To what extent are the preliminary steps taken by the government (2016-2018), a good foundation for the realization and monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals?

The INTOSAI, in cooperation with the UN prepared a guideline[2] based on the ISSAI[3] - based performance audits standards, which SAIs can apply when assessing the preparedness of a country towards the implementation of the SDGs. It is the intent that SAIs around the world adopts this model when reviewing their country's preparedness towards the global goals.

Using the same methodological principles and elements from the ISSAI guideline, the Netherlands Court of Audit – in collaboration with the European Court of Auditors and other SAI partners, developed a seven-step approach framework to review the governmental preparedness (see annex 2).

The framework is subdivided into an analysis of the government's SDG Policy Framework and the SDG Data Framework.

Besides the practicality of the framework, the Court of Audit applied the seven-step approach, to ensure that all areas were covered during the collection of data and to maintain an objective criterion as for the meaning of a 'good foundation'.

For the data collection, a qualitative research method was employed, which focuses on gathering data through in-depth interviews with all ministries and different stakeholders and reviewing available documentation on this topic.

The seven-step framework was further translated into nine sub-questions (see annex 3). The first six sub-questions relate to the first six steps of the seven-step framework, while the last three sub-questions relates to the final step in the framework that assess the monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the SDGs.

The review was conducted from May to August 2018. Below we outline our findings with reference to the nine sub-questions.

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[2] Auditing Preparedness for Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals – Guidance for Supreme Audit Institutions.
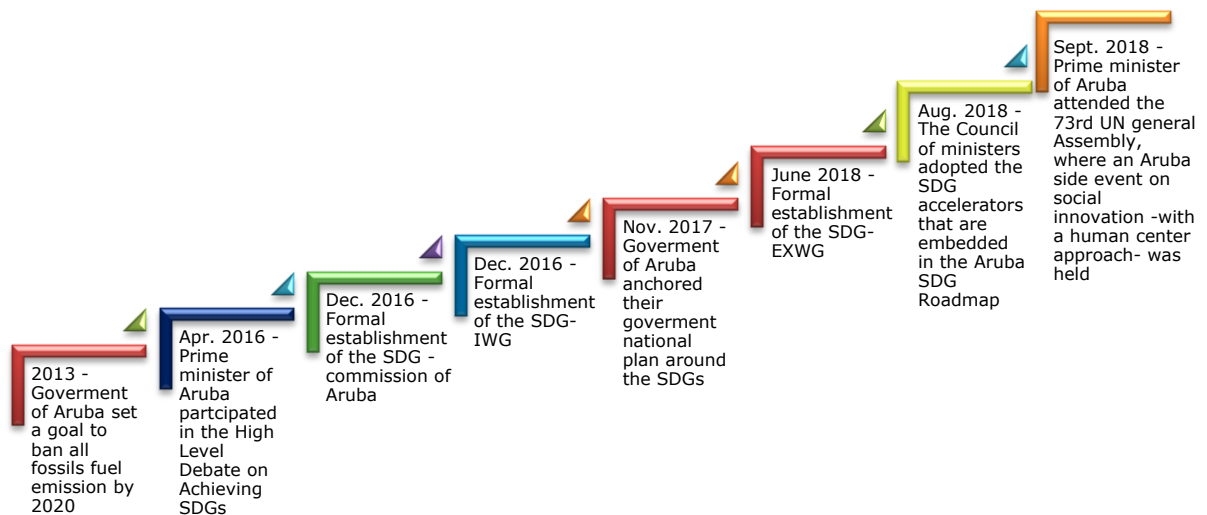[3] International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions

5   Research findings

In this chapter the results obtained during the review are presented. We first present the steps taken so far by the government towards the implementation of the SDGs. Then we will proceed to further review the political commitment, where the findings on the contribution of each ministry will be presented. We will conclude this chapter with the findings on how the government is communicating, measuring and monitoring the progress towards the implementation of the SDGs and the data availability to measure and monitor the realization of the SDG targets.

5.1   Actions taken towards the realization of the SDGs

The government of Aruba has taken many steps towards the realization of the SDGs.
The following timeline illustrates the actions that were taken by the government of Aruba towards achieving the SDGs, from 2013 to 2018.

Figure 1: Timeline actions regarding sustainable development in Aruba

Banning of all fossils fuel emission

In the government's program 2013-2017, the government of Aruba set a goal to become the first country to ban all fossils fuel emissions by 2020. This goal is in line with SDG 7 for clean water and energy and has an effect on several other goals in line with the interconnected nature of the SDGs.

Establishment of an SDG-Commission

One of the first concrete actions taken by the government towards the implementation of the SDGs was appointing - by ministerial decree – a SDG-commission[4], to provide a strategic direction, manage and coordinate the implementation process of the SDGs. The commission consists of representatives from different governmental departments and from three ministry's office. The SDG-commission reports (formally) directly to the Prime minister[5].

In the past two years the SDG-commission created the necessary public awareness by presenting the aim of SDGs to many NGO's, government departments, (educational) institutions and to the general public. The Court of Audit conducted a small survey on the awareness of the organizations in Aruba with the SDGs. Most of the surveyed organizations are aware of the SDGs and were approached by the SDG-commission to take part in thematic groups and sessions, where their opinion was taken into consideration in the forming of the Roadmap for policy implementation.

Establishment of an Indicator Working Group

On the 1st of the December 2016, an Indicator Working Group (IWG) was also formally established by ministerial decree, consisting of stakeholders from different government departments that reports directly to the SDG-commission. The IWG's main role is to coordinate and monitor the data collection and establish the SDG indicators for Aruba.

The SDG-IWG performed a baseline measurement in 2018 to establish the SDG indicators for Aruba. The baseline measurement results serves as a basis for the measuring and monitoring progress and also provides a better view on the areas that still needs further attention on data collection.

Government program: *"Hunto pa Aruba"*

At the end of 2017, the government of Aruba introduced a new government program plan (coalition agreement) *"Hunto pa Aruba"* that focuses on placing the "People" central in their decision making. The government's program is anchored around the following priorities which are directly linked to the SDGs:

- reduce poverty and hunger, prevent inequalities (SDGs 1 and 2);
- promote healthy life and well-being (SDG 3);
- ensure quality of education (SDG 4);
- improve the quality of employment (SDG 8);
- promote sustainable economic growth (SDG 8);
- promote innovative trade, industry and infrastructure (SDG 9);
- ensure affordable and clean Energy (SDG 7);
- improve quality of water consumption (SDG 6);
- promote the conservation of the wetlands (SDG 11).

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[4] The Commission was re-established in January 2018 by Ministerial decree.
[5] Currently the SDG-commission also reports to the ministry of Finance, Economic and Culture and to ministry of education and Sustainable development, as each of these ministries have a representative in the SDG-commission.

The abovementioned priorities were further translated into 6 policy areas that are the foundation of the annual budget for the year of 2018, these are:

1. Good governance, Integrity and Transparency;
2. Sustainable and solid Public Finance;
3. Justice, Safety and Protection;
4. Social welfare;
5. Economic growth;
6. Infrastructure, Environment and Sustainable energy.

Establishment of an Expert Working Group

On June 20, 2018 an Expert Working Group (EXWG) for the pillar People was established to provide recommendations and suggestions on the National Strategic Plan. The working group consists mainly of representatives from government departments in the area of Social Affairs, Public Health, Education, Economic Affairs and Statistics.

SDG-Roadmap

On August 17, 2018, the Council of ministers adopted the SDG Accelerators[6] which are imbedded in the Roadmap[7] for SDG implementation in Aruba. The Government of Aruba intends to translate the adopted accelerators into policies and included it in a National Strategic Plan for Aruba[8].

Commitment of the statistical department

Next to the various actions taken by the government so far, a solid start has also been made on the identification and measuring of data. The CBS[9] has a central role in the collection of data and shares a strong commitment towards the implementation of the SDGs. Each division chief within the Statistical department has been given a pillar to their account. Their role is to verify that the data collected is in line with international statistical standards and that the collected data is sustained, reliable and relevant.

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[6] Accelerators are areas, that when addressed can have a multiplier effect on the SDGs. The identification of accelerators – in the form of development policies and/or programme areas – will accelerate the progress across the SDGs and the national development goals, and the corresponding drivers that enable their progress.

[7] The SDG Roadmap is a document that provides direction to Aruba for the implementation of the SDGs at the national level.

[8] The SDG-commission and Expert Working Group together with the Department of Economic Affairs, Commerce and Industry of Aruba have planned to create a National Strategic Plan for Aruba. The National Strategic Plan will be based on SDGs and builds on the work done so far by the SDG-Commission.

[9] The CBS is the National Statistical Office (NSO) for Aruba. The CBS is currently developing a National Statistics system (NSS) for Aruba that will set the standards on how to manage data.

5.2 Political commitment review

There is willingness of the government and public departments towards the implementation of the SDGs, however there are still some challenges and improvement areas that the government has to address in order to ensure that the SDGs are properly achieved and sustained.

Political commitment

The first step the Court of Audit took to assess the political commitment towards the implementation of the SDGs, was to review if there is a national plan or national strategy for sustainable development that is aligned with the 2030 Agenda.
There is a government plan which is built around some of the SDGs, though it is not fully translated into the policy plans of the annual budget.

It is the intention to develop the SDG Roadmap into a National Strategic Plan for Aruba, with a specific budget allocated for its implementation. According to the planning this has to take place during the last quarter of 2018. It is very important to adopt an integrated and comprehensive national strategy to approach the SDGs implementation. This will encourage the government to set the national priorities and decide on the selection on targets at government level. The national strategic plan should list all the goals and targets that the country will implement, as well as the indicators and baselines for each target and the allocation of responsibility across ministries and a timetable. This will enable the Parliament and civil society to monitor the progress.

A comprehensive plan also creates clarity on the addressed policies in the annual budget. The annual budget of 2018 indicates that only a few ministries[10] did address the SDGs, but these policies were not translated or formulated into specific plans that can be measured.
The majority of the ministries did not address the SDGs in their policy intentions, although their goals are to some extent indirectly aligned with the SDGs. However by not addressing them specifically, it becomes susceptible for interpretations.

In the following section we will provide the findings from each ministry and indicate the SDGs that correspond to their plans and policies. Although some SDGs were assigned to each ministry, it does not necessary mean that these ministries have specifically incorporated these SDGs in their policy plans or have committed to achieve them. It only provides a linkage between their general policy plans and the corresponding SDGs.

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[10] The ministries office who have a representative in the SDG-commission have a more aligned policy towards the SDGs.

Ministry of General Affairs, Integrity, Government Organization, Innovation and Energy

Corresponding SDGs

Plans & policies

Energy efficiency; by using alternative energy sources and promoting clean energy

Foster Innovation, by introducing E-government that will digitalize all public administration processes, promote open data initiatives and a data driven community

Integrity and good governance, by enforcing institutions such as the central audit and the criminal investigation department

Strengthening of government institutions and enhancing institutional coherence

Measuring and monitoring

Not available

Timeline

Not available

Available SDG indicators for plans & policies

Missing indicator(s) for plans & policies

Allocated Resources

None

Role (if assigned):
The minister of General Affairs, Integrity, Government Organization, Innovation and Energy has a pioneer role, but is also responsible to set the general government policies towards sustainable development.

Plans and Policies:
The realization of the SDGs is anchored within the ministry policy. In the annual budget of 2018, the ministry indicated its plans towards the realization of the following goals, which are in line with four out of the seventeen SDGs.
In terms of policy priorities on immediate and medium term, there is a strong focus on increasing the quality of life of all citizens, by including the vulnerable groups and *leaving no one behind.*

Communication on progress:
The ministry office works closely with the SDG-commission who, are responsible to report on the progress made regarding the implementation of the SDGs.

Ministry of Finance, Economic Affairs and Culture

Corresponding SDGs

Plans & policies

- Entrepreneur policy
- Investment policy
- Unit designed to help Small, Medium Enterprises
- Exprodesk

Commission to develop an online payment solution

Exprodesk

Measuring and monitoring
(for plans, not SDGs)

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- Labor productivity
- Unemployment rate
- Electricity price
- Number of new based companies
- Number of exporting companies
- Economic diversification

Timeline

Not available

Available SDG indicators
for plans & policies

Missing Indicator(s) for plans & policies

Allocated resources

None

Role (if assigned):

The minister of Finance, Economic Affairs and Culture carries the main responsibility for the execution of the Government preparation plans regarding the implementation of the SDGs. Besides this main responsibility, the ministry is directly and indirectly involved with several of the SDGs.

Plans and Policies:

In particular for the SDG 8 – Decent work and economic growth – the ministry has set concrete plans on how to realize its goals. The document *"Desarollo Economico"* describes the actions that need to be taken to stimulate the economy in a synchronized and multidisciplinary way.

The ministry of Finance, Economics Affairs and Culture also intends to commit on accelerating the transition toward a circular economy in order to tackle the current waste issues on the island and ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

Communication on progress:

The ministry works closely with the CBS and the SDG-commission to measure the progress made on the implementation of the SDGs.

Measuring and monitoring:

The baseline measurement of the SDG indicators will provide a benchmark of the current situation and from there they will measure their progress. Indicators that will be used are: Gross Domestic Product, labor productivity, unemployment, economic diversification, poverty, electricity price and amount of new based companies and exporting companies.

Ministry of Justice, Security and Integration

Corresponding SDGs

Plans & policies

Reduce Inequalities

- Provide justice institutions with proper working tools
- Introduce a low-threshold social legal store
- Institute a Safe House
- Strengthen the Youth and Vice department of the Aruba Police Force with more staff and material

Measuring and monitoring (for plans, not SDGs)

- Task force will evaluate the effectiveness of the plans
- Permanent Working Group will evaluate the effectiveness of regulations
- Yearly survey to measure the results of the service provided by the justice departments

Timeline

Not available

Available SDG indicators for plans & policies

Not available

Missing indicator(s) for plans & policies

Allocated resources

None

Role (if assigned):

The ministry of Justice, Security and Integration is aware of the SDGs and many of its plans and policies are to some extent related to the SDGs targets, in particular SDG 10 and SDG 16.
The ministry does not have a particular role in the initial implementation phase of the SDGs in Aruba.

Plans and Policies:

The annual budget of 2018 does not provide any alignment of the ministry's plans to the SDGs. However since modernization of some of the current laws also in the scope of the ministry, some elements of the other goals, such as innovation, industry growth and life on land and below water are indirectly addressed, but only from the legislative perspective (SDG 10).

The ministry is working towards providing (justice) institutions with the proper working tools and equipment, updating the legislations and also providing new and improved office premises to justice departments. These actions can contribute to the SDG 16 targets.

Communication on progress:

The ministry office does not have a representative in the SDG-commission nor do any of the departments that operate under the ministry, take part in the working groups. It is therefore unclear to what extent the ministry is informed regarding the implementation of the SDGs.

Measuring and monitoring:

To measure and follow the progress made regarding the modernization of legislations and policies, the ministry will institute a Task Force to evaluate their effectiveness. The minister of Justice, Security and Integration also intends to set up a Permanent Working Group for the Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Regulations (PWEER) that will periodically evaluate the effectiveness of the regulations and make the necessary recommendations.
To ensure strong justice institutions, a yearly survey will be held to measure the results of the service provided by the justice departments and institutions that operate under the ministry of Justice, Security and Integration.

Ministry of Tourism, Public Health and Sports

Corresponding SDGs

Plans & policies

- Promote mental health and well-being
- Prevention and treatment of substance abuse

Innovative and Sustainable destination development plan

Innovative and Sustainable destination development plan

Innovative and Sustainable destination development plan

Innovative and Sustainable destination development plan

Measuring and monitoring

Not available

Timeline

Not available

Available SDG indicators for plans & policies

Missing indicator(s) for plans & policies

Allocated resources

None

Role (if assigned):

Although the ministry of Tourism, Public Health and Sports is not as involved in this initial phase as the other ministries, its plans are to some extent aligned with the SDG 3 targets.

Plans and Policies:

The minister of Tourism, Public Health and Sports mentions in the annual budget, to have taken into account the SDGs and health indicators, when developing their plans. However, there are no concrete policies and plans that indicate its formal commitment towards the SDGs. In the annual budget of 2019 it will strive to provide more specific information towards its plans and include how these plans are related to the SDG targets.

For the tourism portfolio, Aruba Tourism Authority (A.T.A.) is a main player and carries different roles (lead, partner, advocate, funding/sponsorship and facilitator) in the implementation of many initiatives regarding SDGs. Last year A.T.A. created a Destination Development Plan (DDP) for Aruba 2017-2021 "*Cu mira pa futuro*" with the mission to formulate a pragmatic framework for an innovative and sustainable destination development to the benefit of the community and the visitor. The DDP contains a detailed action plans that is aligned with the SDGs, particularly SDGs 8, 12, 14 and 17.

In regard to the sports portfolio, the ministry is working on plans to bring sports closer to kids, by encouraging and facilitating sports activities in the neighborhoods and introducing sports in the after schools programs. The ministry is currently conducting several analysis and studies in the area of health and sports. Once the results are known, concrete plans and policies will be developed.

Communication on progress:

Since the ministry office has no representatives in the SDG-commission it is not directly informed of the progress, even though the ministry has shown enthusiasm and willingness to work towards the SDGs.

Some organizations within the ministry such as the directorate of Public health and A.T.A., do have a representative in the SDG-IWG and are aware of the progress made regarding the realization of the SDGs, however it is unclear to what extent the ministry is informed on the progress by them.

Ministry of Education, Science and Sustainable Development

Corresponding SDGs

Plans & policies

- Development of a National Education Plan (NOP)
- Promote Circular Economy

Measuring and monitoring

Not available

Timeline

Not available

Available SDG indicators for plans & policies

Missing indicator(s) for plans & policies

Not available

Allocated resources

None

Role (if assigned):

The ministry of Education, Science and Sustainable development has a strong commitment towards the realization of the SDGs. The minister has the role of facilitator for the project of circular economy in cooperation with other ministers and is responsible for developing Sustainable Development policies.

Plans and Policies:

The ministry's plans are directly aligned with SDG 4 – Quality of education - where they are currently developing the National Education plan (NOP) 2018-2030, aligned with the SDG 4 targets.

The ministry is planning to organize seminars and congresses to stimulate and foster knowledge on this subject.

Communication on progress:

The ministry office works closely with the SDG-commission to monitor the progress made on the current phase of implementation. The ministry is working towards the measurement of the results for the NOP. It is however not clear on how it will take place.

Measuring and monitoring:

The baseline measurement produced many indicators related to the quality of education which can be used to measure the progress. In the month of October several workshop will be held by UNESCO to provide information on the indicators and monitoring frameworks related to SDG 4, but also analyze the available data and identify any data challenges.

In the coming years the ministry will give more content to its plans on how these will contribute to the implementation of the SDGs, their role and the necessary financial resources.

Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor

Corresponding SDGs

Plans & policies

Reduce poverty

Reduce hunger

Ensure Healthy lives and well-being

Improve the quality of employment

Reduce inequalities

Measuring and monitoring

Not available

Timeline

Not available

**Available SDG indicators
for plans & policies**

Missing indicator(s) for plans & policies

Allocated resources

None

Role (if assigned):

The minister of Social Affairs and Labor was not appointed with a specific role in the initial implementation phase of the SDGs in Aruba, however the minister is indirectly involved by having a representative – of the social affairs department- in the SDG-commission.

Plans and Policies:

The implementation of the SDGs is part of the plans and policies of the departments that operate under the ministry of Social Affairs and Labor. In the annual budget the ministry elaborates its intention to use the principles of SDGs as its foundation.

The annual budget for 2018 does not provide concrete and specific information on how the ministry will pursue the above mentioned goals and the necessary funds that need to be allocated for the realization hereof. However, in the annual budget for 2019, the ministry intents to provide more information regarding the alignment of their plans to the SDGs and the necessary financial resources.

In 2018 the ministry's attention was to develop a Social Crisis Plan, which execution is already taking place and will continue in 2019 and 2020. In the long term the ministry aims to realize the following goals:

1. Effective approach to end poverty in the community and prevent escalation of social civil issues (SDG 1);
2. Establishment of renewed and modern methodologies and an integral approach on social areas (SDG target 1.5 B);
3. Promote healthier family structures based on solid morals and values (SDG target 3.7);
4. Better guidance to allocate the youth in the labor market (SDG target 8.5);
5. Specific social attention, care and counseling to single parents and people with mental and physical limitations on welfare (SDG 10).

Communication on progress:

The ministry has clear intentions to the realization of the SDGs and this commitment is shifted further to the departments operating under the ministry. Although the ministry office does not have a representative in the SDG-commission, they work closely with some members of the SDG-commission[11] and SDG-IWG who are committed towards the realization of the 2030 agenda.

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[11] The SDG-commission and SDG-IWG has representatives from Department of Social Affairs, Department of Labor and Investigations, and the Department of Labor and Progress.

Ministry of Regional Planning, Infrastructure and Environment

Corresponding SDGs

Plans & policies

Creating affordable Housing

- Ban on foam boxes, plastic cups and straws
- Ban on harmful sunscreens
- Sustainable waste treatment

Implementation of Blue economy

Implementation of Marine Park, which includes the protection of natural areas

Measuring and monitoring

Not available

Timeline

Not available

Available SDG indicators for plans & policies

Missing indicator(s) for plans & policies

Allocated resources

None

Role (if assigned):

Although the Ministry of Regional Planning, infrastructure and environment does not have a particular role in the current implementation phase of the SDGs, it is aware and committed to the realization of the SDGs, in particular for the area of nature and environment (SDGs 12, 14 and 15).

Plans and Policies:

For the area of Regional Planning and infrastructure the ministry is currently in the process of aligning its plans by brainstorming with different stakeholders to create a balance for sustainable development and the increasing population.

The ministry employs the policies and regulations stated in the Spatial Development Plan and a recent announced policy named *Build with nature[12]*, as the guideline for the Spatial Development. The Spatial development plan has not yet been aligned to the SDGs nor has the ministry set a concrete plan on how its actions will contribute to the SDGs, however the *Build with nature* policy takes into account SDGs 11 and 15.

Communication on progress:

For the area of environment the ministry office works closely with the Directorate of Nature and Environment, a government agency that prepares, designs, implements and evaluates policies that lead to a sustainable healthy environment for people and environment in Aruba. The ministry office, together with the Directorate of Nature and Environment and other stakeholders, recently drafted a Nature and Environment policy 2018-2021. The document covers policies regarding nature and environment as well as the strategic goals and SWOT analysis[13] on several aspects, for the purpose of an adequate nature and environment policy. The document further includes a concrete action plan for each aspect that is directly aligned with the SDG goals and targets.

Although the ministry office does not have a representative in the SDG-commission, it works closely with other members of the commission[14], in particular for the area of nature and environment. The ministry is well informed on the progress of the realization of the SDGs, but there is still room for further participation and commitment, in particular for the area of spatial Development and infrastructure.

Measuring and monitoring:

The annual budget of 2018 does not include concrete commitment and alignment of its policies to the SDGs, nor will the budget of 2019. However the action plan included in the Nature and Environment policy document, provides a comprehensive action plan with cost estimates on how the ministry is planned to achieve their goals regarding Nature and Environment.

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[12] This policy entails that land development plans needs to consider the natural environment.
[13] The document analyses the SWOT of several aspect such as waste disposal, habitat, environment and health, and climate change. (Nature and Environment policy 2018-2021).
[14] The Director of the department of Nature and Environment was appointed to represent the ministry of Spatial Development, Infrastructure and Environment in the SDG-commission.

Ministry of Transport, communication and Primary Sector

Corresponding SDGs

Plans & policies

Increase Agricultural productivity

Implement an integral public transportation plan

- Reduce marine pollution
- Protect marine and costal ecosystems

Measuring and monitoring

Not available

Timeline

Not available

**Available SDG indicators
for plans & policies**

Missing indicator(s) for plans & policies

Allocated resources

None

Role (if assigned):

The ministry of Transport, communication and Primary Sector is aware of the SDGs, but its commitment is not yet concretely translated into aligned policy with the SDGs. The ministry does not have a particular role in the current initial phase of the SDGs in Aruba.

Plans and Policies:

According to the ministry of Transport, communication and Primary Sector, its plans and policies will target SDGs 2, 11 and 14. SDG 2 will be addressed by supporting the local farmers in every possible way to produce local food and reduce import.

The ministry wants to create national awareness on the importance for own food supply on the island. Currently almost 100% of fruits, vegetables and meats are imported from abroad. The minister's vision is to reduce the imports to at least approximately 30% by 2030.

The high costs of water and energy is one of the main challenges impeding the local farming. The minister of Transport, communication and Primary Sector together with the Water and Energy Company of Aruba (WEB N.V.) are looking for alternatives and solutions on how to reduce the consumption price to further encourage the local farming.

The ministry plans to address SDG 11 by implementing an integral public transportation plan, which will provide access to those in vulnerable situations.

As last, SDG 14 will also be addressed by doing an in-depth scientific research of the different sorts and quantities of fish species in the Aruban waters. In this way the local fishermen can be educated and guided on sustainable fishing practices. The ministry also intends to implement long-term integral management fishing policies.

Communication on progress:

The ministry office does not have a representative in the SDG-commission and it is unclear as to what extent the ministry is informed on the progress made towards the implementation of the SDGs.

5.3   Communication, financial resources and data availability

The framework that was applied during the review describes the importance for a government to have a clear and concrete responsibilities and accountability mechanism in place.

The allocation of financial resources necessary for the realization of the SDGs is also vital for a successful implementation.

At last, the framework used also highlights the importance of data availability, to monitor the progress of the 2030 agenda and ensure meaningful accountability and participation.

Responsibilities and communication

The government of Aruba appointed the SDG-commission as the responsible body for the coordination and implementation of the SDGs in Aruba. Next to the commission, the Government of Aruba decided to appoint the responsibility of the SDGs among three ministers. The minister of General Affairs, Integrity, Government Organization, Innovation and Energy acts as the pioneer and will cover all general government policies coherence. The minister of Finance, Economic Affairs and Culture carries the executive role on the SDGs implementation, since many of the public departments[15] involved with the SDGs are placed under this ministry. Lastly, the minister of Education, Science and Sustainable Development, - together with the other abovementioned two ministers - is responsible for the development of policies regarding the SDGs.

These ministries have their plans to some extent aligned with the SDGs and their level of involvement towards the implementation of the SDGs is more developed compared to the other ministries.

The findings from the review indicate that the government has not yet set formal agreements or written procedures regarding the communication between the ministries office, commission and departments that are sharing some of the responsibilities to implement the SDGs.

The reporting process on the progress made in this initial phase is not the same for every ministry. Some ministries office are informed by their representative in the SDG-commission while others are informed indirectly by members of the SDG-commission and others are not informed on the progress made. It is also not clear as to what extent information is being exchanged between ministries regarding the progress of SDGs during the council of ministers.

The SDG-commission communicates sporadic with Parliament. In 2017 there were only 2 encounters between the commission and Parliament. In 2018 there were 6 encounters so

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[15] The Department of Economic Affairs, Commerce and Integrity(DEACI) and the CBS carry out many activities towards the implementation of the SDGs.

far[16]. The parliament is not informed regularly, by means of a progress report, on the steps made towards the realization of the SDGs.

Financial resources

In the past years the government did not allocate any funds for the implementation activities of the SDG-commission. The SDG-commission depends mainly on funds from local [17] and international institutions that cooperate by sharing their expertise and financial resources. These funds are in particular for raising awareness on the SDGs and capacity building.

Each minister should set out their responsibility for the realization of one or more SDGs in the corresponding ministerial budget, with a detailed explanation on how they will achieve the SDGs and the necessary financial resources.

In the coming years some ministries are planning to align their budget to the SDGs and some other ministries will be more concrete regarding their plans and necessary funds to implement the SDGs.

The Court of Audit approached the Directorate of Finance to get more insights regarding the aligning of the SDGs with the annual budget. Prior to aligning the SDGs with the annual budget, some challenges should be addressed and decisions should be made.

One of the main challenges is that the current annual budget is structured per ministry. Many ministries will tackle the same SDGs, making it difficult to determine a specific estimate for each ministry for the realization of the SDGs. This has to do with the lack of coordination and synchronization of the SDGs between the ministries.

The lack of data on the indicators is another major challenge, as this is important to measure and monitor the progress made and evaluate whereas extra investment is necessary to achieve the desired goals.

Besides the challenges mentioned above, there are also some decisions that the government should make to guarantee a proper alignment of the SDGs with the financial resources. These are as follows:

- Determine the classification of the annual budget. Will it remain per ministry, will it change to a classification by SDG, or will the budget for SDG be allocated in a different ledger. This decision should be made at ministerial level by considering all the different scenarios.
- Who will be responsible for the translation of the government plans on SDGs to concrete cost estimates? Currently the Directorate of Finance does not have the sufficient manpower to cope with this extra responsibility.
- Who will be responsible for the monitoring of the expenditures made for the implementation of the SDGs and link them to the corresponding account?
- Who will be responsible to measure the progress to ensure that all targets are met?

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[16] As per 1st of August 2018.
[17] The Commission is set to receive around Afl.300 thousand from Fondo Desaroyo Arubano "rest middelen" which will be coordinated through the Department of Economic Affairs.

These are some of the decisions that should be made in order to set a solid base on the accountability of the implementation of the SDGs and to be able to align the SDGs to the financial resources necessary.

Lack of data

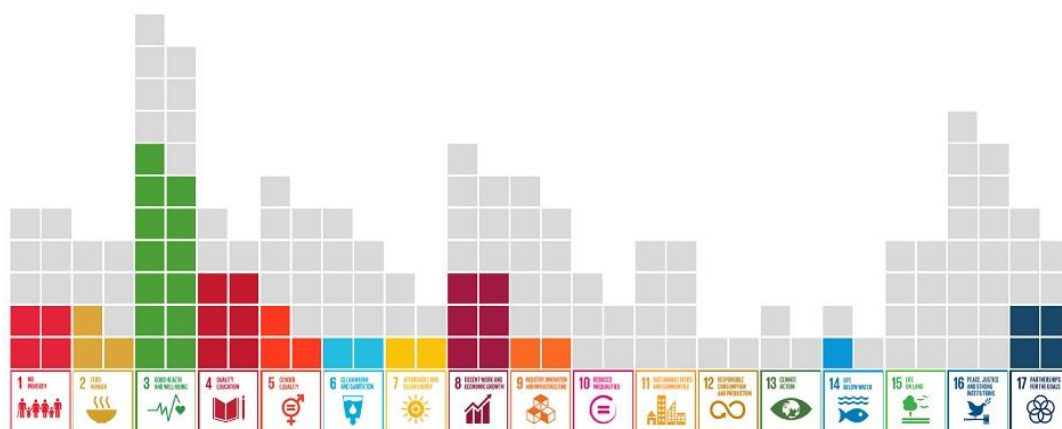A particular area that was mentioned by several departments and representatives of the ministries during the review was the lack of data in Aruba. According to the UN [18], in order for the 2030 agenda to be successful, reliable, timely and granular data is needed, in order to show where the progress is made and identify the areas where a country is still falling behind. Without good indicators, there is no way to monitor the positive or negative trends towards achieving the SDGs.

Between January and June 2018, a baseline measurement was conducted by the SDG Indicator Working Group to produce the SDG indicators for Aruba. The results show that data for many indicators are not yet available.
The report concluded further that there are many challenges in addressing the existing data gaps, the data is scattered and there is a lack of statistical capacity in Aruba to effectively produce the SDG Indicators.

Figure 2 illustrates a complete overview of the produced indicators. The colored boxes indicate the amount of indicators available for each SDG and the grey boxes the amount of indicators not available (these indicators are either not available, there are no international establish methodology or standards yet available or are not applicable for Aruba). For a detailed explanation of the sources of each indicator we refer to the Report: "Aruba Sustainable Development Goals Baseline Measurement 2018".

Figure 2: Produced Indicators for SDG Baseline Measurement 2018

Source: SDG baseline measurement 2018

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[18] https://www.un.org/development/desa/en/news/nocat-uncategorized/big-data-for-sdgs.html

The results of the baseline measurement shows that, SDG 4 – Quality education – produced the most indicators, 66% (6 out of 9), followed by SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being – 62% produced (13 out of 21).

Many indicators are not available or are not applicable for Aruba, in particular for SDGs 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 and 16. For many of these goals the data is not available to produce the indicators, for some, the data is available, but further refinement and complementary information is required to produce the indicators.

The report concluded that in order to produce the remaining indicators, there should be more national commitment to the whole process of collecting data and the availability of financial resources.

According to the CBS there are a number of reasons why data may not be available for some indicators. Some indicators are derived from sporadic surveys and are only available every few years. Some data sets or indicators are only available from the year in which they were initiated. Also some departments do not regularly report data due to confidentiality, lack of procedures for data sharing, no data centralization or lack of information systems in place to facilitate data sharing.

In other areas, such as the environment, there are still challenges, due to the lack of expertise in collecting such data, for example the collection of specific data regarding environmental pollution.

The ministry of Finance, Economics Affairs and Culture, is aware of the current challenges regarding data collection. Together with the ministry of General Affairs, working groups were established to work towards a more data driven community, enabling data sharing and open data. However, financial resources remain a challenge. Not only does the lack of sufficient funding pose a problem, the dependence on yearly budgets also hinders the continuity of the production of the data needed to support the implementation and monitoring of SDGs.

The statistical department is collaborating with international organizations, such as the Economic Commission for Latin American and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Statistical Department of the Netherlands, as a solution to the challenges at hand, such as the lack of knowledge and expertise. However there is not a national plan to strengthen data collection yet.

There are still many challenges ahead towards the realization of the SDGs in Aruba. For this review the main focus was on the commitment of the government. The Court of Audit welcomes the fact that the government of Aruba is in the process of setting the first steps towards a solid foundation on the implementation of the SDGs. The Court emphasizes the importance of sharing the commitment and responsibilities with all ministries as well as setting a strong mechanism for measuring, monitoring and reporting the progress towards the realization of the SDGs.

Annex 1: Abbreviations

A.T.A.	Aruba Tourism Authority
CAROSAI	Caribbean Supreme Audit Institution
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
EXWG	Expert Working Group
INTOSAI	International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions
IWG	Indicator Working group
SAIs	Supreme Audit Institutions
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
NOP	National Education Plan
NGO's	Non-governmental organizations
PWEER	Permanent Working Group for the Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Regulations
SWOT	Strengths, Weakness, opportunities and Threats
UN	United Nations

Annex 2: The seven-step framework model

Policy Framework	1	Political commitment and recognition of national responsibility in line with the principles of sustainable development.
	2	Building public awareness and encouraging dialogue with stake-holders including relevant non-governmental stakeholders.
	3	Allocation of responsibility at a ministerial or other level, allocation of appropriate financial means and other resources, and establishment of accountability arrangements.
	4	Preparation of plans to apply the SDGs including setting out the role of different stakeholders and defining how the various goals and targets are to be achieved in an integrated and coherent manner.
Data Framework	5	Designing and establishment of the systems to measure and monitor the SDG goals and targets.
	6	Setting baselines – the situation at the start of the process - for the different indicators, against which to judge progress made through-out the SDG lifecycle.
	7	Monitoring and reporting arrangements on the progress of SDGs, involving all relevant stakeholders.

Annex 3: Overview of the nine research sub-questions

1. Is there sufficient clearly political commitment?
   Applied norms:

- *There is a national plan or national strategy that addresses the realization of the SDGs.*
- *The national plan addresses all 5 pillars for sustainable development (People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership)*

2. Is the government doing enough to raise public awareness of the SDGs and stimulate dialogue with stakeholders, including also the private sector?
   Applied norms:

- *The SDGs are part of the education curriculum – Primary-, secondary– and higher education.*
- *Dialogues and meetings were organized for public awareness.*
- *Dialogues and meetings were organized to create awareness for public stakeholders.*
- *Dialogues and meetings were organized to create awareness for private stakeholders.*

3. Are the responsibilities with regard to the SDGs clearly divided among the ministers, and is there sufficient attention on the coordination and monitoring of the SDGs between the ministers?
   Applied norms:

- *The minister of General Affairs, Integrity, Government Organization, Innovation and Energy, allocated the resources and responsibilities among the ministers, in written and with clear agreements for the realization of the SDGs.*
- *The minister of General Affairs, Integrity, Government Organization, Innovation and Energy has a mechanism in place to report and monitor the progress made on the implementation.*
- *There is a clear division of responsibilities for the realization of the SDGs.*
- *It is clear how and how often the responsible party (should) report on the progress regarding the realization and implementation of the SDGs.*

4. Is the abovementioned commitment translated into specific policy plans?
   Applied norms:

- *The government (ministry) has defined concrete policies plan.*
- *The goals are measurable, with a concrete timeline and indicators to measure the goals.*
- *The government (ministry) has a plan which describes the resources needed to achieve the SDG goals.*

5. Has a system been set up for monitoring progress on achieving the SDGs and their associated targets?

   Applied norms:

- *The government has established a concrete plan to measure and monitor the progress of the 2030 agenda.*
- *It is clear which parties are involved with the measuring and their roles are clearly established.*
- *The role and responsibility of the Central Bureau of Statistics is described.*
- *It is clear how often the progress shall be measured and what happens with the result of the measurement.*
- *The Statistical Agency has addressed shortcomings and foreseen challenges with the gathering and measuring of relevant data or information.*
- *The statistical Agency has sufficient budget and capacity to carry out their tasks.*

6. Has the current situation for Aruba on the SDGs been properly established by means of a baseline measurement?

   Applied norms:

- A baseline measurement was conducted that contains all 192 SDG indicators.

7. Are relevant actors involved with the monitoring?

   Applied norms:

- *The responsibilities of the parties involved with the process of monitoring are clearly identified.*

8. Is there a mechanism in place to ensure public accountability on the efforts to achieve the SDGs?

   Applied norms:

- *It is clear how often and by which channel the responsible party should report the progress made towards the SDGs.*
- *The parliament is regularly informed on the progress made.*

9. Is such accountability rooted in the regular budget and accountability cycle?

   Applied norms:

- *The realization of the SDGs forms part of the annual budget of each ministry.*

Annex 4: Conclusion and suggestions (Dutch and Papiamento translation)

Conclusie en aanbevelingen

Aruba bevindt zich in de beginfase van het SDG-implementatieproces, waarbij de aandacht onder andere uitgaat naar het creëren van bewustwording en het ontwikkelen van een roadmap voor de SDG-implementatie, waarvan de resultaten worden opgenomen in een nationaal strategisch plan.

De Algemene Rekenkamer merkt op dat de regering op de hoogte is van de SDG's en duidelijke voornemens heeft om deze op Aruba te implementeren. Dit is te zien aan de wijze waarop het regeerprogramma werd verankerd rond de SDG's.

De SDG-accelerators zijn ook door de ministerraad aangenomen en zullen worden opgenomen in de SDG Roadmap voor Aruba.

De regering heeft verder ook belangrijke stappen ondernomen ter voorbereiding van de implementatie van de SDG's, door onder meer een SDG-commissie en een indicatorwerkgroep in te stellen met een mandaat om onder andere strategische richting te geven en een nulmeting van de SDG-doelen uit te voeren.

Ondanks de acties die de overheid tot nu toe heeft genomen, constateert de Algemene Rekenkamer dat enkele essentiële gebieden nadere aandacht vereisen om te zorgen dat er een goede basis wordt gelegd voor de realisatie van de SDG's. Een voorbeeld hiervan is de vertaling van de *commitment* in een nationaal plan of strategie, waarin alle vijf pijlers voor duurzame ontwikkeling worden aangepakt en alle hoofddoelen worden toegewezen aan elke individuele minister.

Hoewel het regeerprogramma de *commitment* van de hele regering voor de SDG's beschrijft, merkt de Algemene Rekenkamer op dat niet alle ministers dezelfde mate van verantwoordelijkheid delen in de huidige beginfase. Er is ook geen uniforme benadering in de beleidsvoornemens over hoe de ministers de realisatie van de SDG's willen bereiken.

De Algemene Rekenkamer beveelt de regering aan, op basis van VN-aanbevelingen, om een geïntegreerde en alomvattende aanpak van de SDG's te hanteren.

Een ander knelpunt is het gebrek aan duidelijkheid en coördinatie over hoe de regering als geheel, de voortgang van de SDG-agenda zal meten en monitoren. In deze beginfase is het niet duidelijk wanneer en hoe de regering verantwoording zal afleggen aan de Staten over de voortgang van de implementatie van SDG's. De Algemene Rekenkamer stelt nadrukkelijk voor om concrete procedures en systemen vast te stellen, zodat elke speler (commissie, werkgroep en ministeries) bewust is van haar

verantwoordelijkheden en hoe zij moet rapporteren over de geboekte vooruitgang.

Voor wat betreft de financiering van de SDG's, constateert de Algemene Rekenkamer dat de budgettaire gevolgen van SDG's nog niet zijn geadresseerd. Er is nog geen afstemming tussen de jaarlijkse begroting en de SDG's. De jaarlijkse begroting bevat geen concrete informatie over de plannen van de overheid met betrekking tot de implementatie van de SDG's. De overheid moet nog een keuze maken over de manier waarop de financiering van de SDG's in de jaarlijkse begroting zal worden opgenomen. Het is van belang dat de plannen van de overheid worden vertaald in gedetailleerde en gecoördineerde beleidsvoornemens en opgenomen in de jaarlijkse begroting en verantwoording (de jaarrekening). Deze budgettaire transparantie is van essentieel belang om de Staten in staat te stellen zijn budgetrecht te kunnen uitoefenen en om informatie te verstrekken over de manier waarop de SDG-gerelateerde budgetten zijn uitgeput.

Tot slot is het gebrek aan data ook een belangrijk aandachtspunt. Het resultaat van de nulmeting geeft aan dat informatie voor veel indicatoren nog niet beschikbaar is. Het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (CBS) doet zijn uiterste best om de dataverzameling op Aruba te verbeteren. Dit is echter ook een gezamenlijke inspanning, waarvoor de inbreng van elke minister nodig is. Elke minister is verantwoordelijk voor het bevorderen van informatie-uitwisseling en samenwerking met het CBS binnen hun ministerie. De Algemene Rekenkamer beveelt de regering aan om een nationaal plan op te stellen om dataverzameling te versterken, omdat de beschikbaarheid van data van cruciaal belang is voor het monitoren en meten van de doelen.

De Algemene Rekenkamer benadrukt dat het van belang is dat de overheid als geheel, verantwoordelijkheidsgevoel toont en dat elke overheidsafdeling zich in een vroeg stadium committeert aan de realisatie van de SDG's. Het verschuiven van de verantwoordelijkheid naar een paar specifieke ministeries is niet voldoende om een goede basis te garanderen voor de implementatie van en toewijding aan de SDG's.

Conclusion y sugerencia

Aruba ta den e fase inicial di e proceso pa implementa e Obhetivonan di Desaroyo Sostenibel (SDGs), unda e focus, entre otro ta pa crea conscientisacion y traha e caminda pa implementa esaki. Lo incorpora e resultadonan den un plan strategico nacional.

Corte di Auditoria a tuma nota cu gobierno di Aruba ta consciente y tin intencion claro pa implementa e SDGs na Aruba. Por constata esaki na e manera cu a ancra e SDGs den e programa di gobernacion.
Tambe Conseho di Minister a acepta e SDG-accelerators y lo inclui nan den e SDG-roadmap pa Aruba.
Ademas, gobierno a tuma algun paso importante pa prepara implementacon di SDGs, entre otro door di lanta un comision pa SDGs. Tambe a forma diferente grupo di trabou, via mandato, pa entre otro duna direccion strategico y haci un nulmeting di e metanan di SDGs.

Apesar cu gobierno a tuma algun paso te cu awo, Corte di Auditoria a constata cu ainda falta e atencion necesario den algun parti esencial, p'asina por crea un base solido pa realisa e SDGs. Ehempel di esaki ta e traduccion di e compromiso den un plan of strategia nacional, den cual lo atende tur e cinco pilarnan pa desaroyo sostenibel y unda cada minister individual lo atende tur e obhetivonan principal.
Aunke gobierno den su totalidad ta describi su compromiso na e SDGs den su programa di gobernacion, Corte di Auditoria ta remarca cu no tur minister ta comparti e mesun responsabilidad den e fase inicial aki. Tampoco tin un enfoke igual den nan intencionnan di maneho, pa loke ta trata e forma con e ministernan ta bay realisa esaki.
Corte di Auditoria ta conseha gobierno, a base di e recomendacionnan di Nacionnan Uni, pa tuma un maneho integral y amplio pa e SDGs.

Un otro punto di atencion ta e falta di claridad y coordinacion pa con gobierno den su totalidad lo monitor y midi e progreso di e agenda di SDGs. Den e fase inicial aki no tin claridad ki ora y con e gobierno lo responsabilisa su mes na Parlamento riba e progreso di implementacion di SDGs. Corte di Auditoria ta enfatisa cu mester fiha proceduranan y sistemanan concreto, p'asina cada actor (comision, werkgroep y ministerionan) ta consciente di nan responsabilidad y con mester raporta e progreso alcansa.

Pa loke ta trata e parti financiero di e SDGs, Corte di Auditoria ta constata cu ainda no a atende e consecuencianan presupuestario. Ainda e presupuesto anual di Pais y e SDGs no ta coordina cu otro. Tampoco e presupuesto ta duna informacion concreto riba e plannan di gobierno pa loke ta trata implementacion di SDGs. Gobierno mester
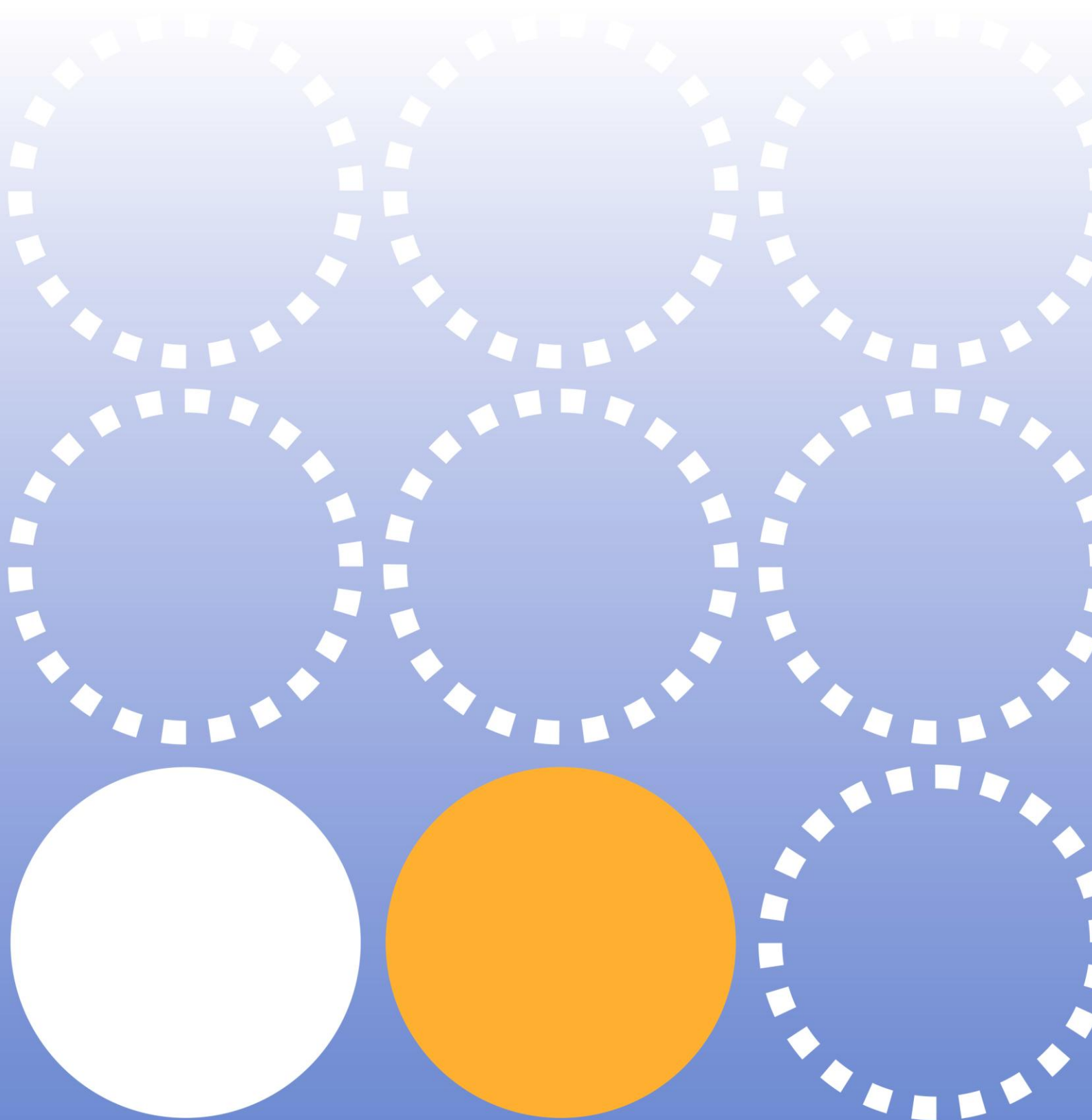
haci un escohencia con lo incorpora e parti financiero di SDGs den presupuesto di Pais. Ta importante pa traduci e plannan di gobierno den intencionnan di maneho bon detaya y coordina, como tambe pa inclui nan den e presupuesto anual di Pais Aruba y nan responsabilisacion corespondiente (cuenta anual). Transparencia presupuestario ta esencial p'asina Parlamento por eherce su derecho presupuestario, como tambe pa por duna informacion di e manera con ta uza e presupuestonan relaciona cu e SDGs.

Por ultimo, e falta di datonan tambe ta un punto di antencion importante. Resultado di e nulmeting ta indica cu hopi informacion di e indicatornan no ta disponibel ainda. Oficina Central di Estadistica di Aruba (CBS) ta haciendo su maximo esfuerso pa drecha e coleccion di datonan na Aruba, pero esaki ta un esfuerso colectivo, unda cu e contribucion di cada minister ta necesario. Cada minister ta responsabel pa promove e intercambio di informacion y pa nan departamentonan colabora cu CBS. Corte di Auditoria ta conseha Parlamento pa traha un plan nacional pa por fortalece e coleccion di datonan, pasobra e disponibilidad di e dato aki ta hopi importante pa por monitor y midi e metanan.

Corte di Auditoria ta pone enfasis ariba e importancia pa henter e gobierno mustra su responsabilidad y cu tur departamento di gobierno compromete nan mes na realisacion di e SDGs den e fase inicial aki. Pasa e responsabilidad na algun minister specifico no ta suficiente pa garantisa un base solido pa implementacion y e compromiso na e SDGs.

Algemene Rekenkamer